UNITED STATE	ES DISTRICT COURT CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT
	for the
Cantral C	District of California JUN 2 6 2018
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United States of America	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFO
V.) BY MOL
CARLOS ALBERTO VENCES-VILLAREAL) Case No. SA 18-00352M
Defendant	- ′)
ORDER OF DETE	NTION PENDING TRIAL
Part I - Elig	gibility for Detention
Upon the	
✓ Motion of the Government attorney pursu ☐ Motion of the Government or Court's ow	uant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or vn motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),
the Court held a detention hearing and found that detentiand conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 31426	on is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact (i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.
Part II - Findings of Fact and I	Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)
☐ A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.	S.C. § 3142(e)(2) (previous violator): There is a rebuttable
presumption that no condition or combination of co	onditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person
and the community because the following condition	
	following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
	8 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C.
\Box (b) an offense for which the maximum	n term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; or
- f	rm of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the
• •	§§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act
	of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); or
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs
.,,	or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses
jurisdiction had existed, or a combination	(c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal
(e) any felony that is not otherwise a cri	
* * *	f a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921);
(iii) any other dangerous weapon; or (iv	y) a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; and
	cted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C.
§ 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense the to Federal jurisdiction had existed; <i>and</i>	nat would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise
•	pove for which the defendant has been convicted was
	se pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; and
(4) a period of not more than five years has	elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the
defendant from imprisonment for the effect	se described in paragraph (2) shove whichever is later

☑ Lack of stable residence

 \square Lack of financially responsible sureties

☐ B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3) (narcotics, firearm, other offenses): There is a
rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the
defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant
committed one or more of the following offenses:
(1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the
Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21
U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
☐ (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
\Box (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years
or more is prescribed;
(4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of
imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; or
☐ (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245,
2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.
☐ C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above
☐ The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is
ordered on that basis. (Part III need not be completed.)
OR
☐ The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.
Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention
After considering the factors get forth in 19 II C. C. S. 2142(c) and the information respected at the detention having
After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:
By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure
the safety of any other person and the community.
the barety of any other person and the community.
■ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure
the defendant's appearance as required.
•
In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:
☑ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
☐ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
Prior criminal history
Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
☐ History of violence or use of weapons
·
History of alcohol or substance abuse

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٥	Lack of significant community or family ties to this district
Ø	Significant family or other ties outside the United States
Ø	Lack of legal status in the United States
₹	Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
	Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
┚	Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
Ø	Use of alias(es) or false documents
₫	Background information unknown or unverified

Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:

Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for
confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being
held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with
defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in
charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in
connection with a court proceeding

Date:

06/26/2018

JOHN D. EAHLY Magistrate Judge